

HOT SHOT FOR BRYAN.

Taft Dissects Record of Democratic Nominee.

Twelve Years of Shifting From One Policy to Another--Anything to Get Votes.

"Turning now to the other picture," said Mr. Taft after his review of the issues, "What is it that we have to expect from Mr. Bryan? Have we anything to expect but what he promises? Have we anything to expect but what is based upon his eloquence and his adroitness as a public critic?"

"Has he ever given any practical demonstration of his ability to meet problems and solve them? Has he ever done anything but formulate propositions in his closet of an utterly impracticable character, largely with a view of attracting votes by their plausibility, and very little with a view of their actual operation?"

"By their fruits ye shall know them. What is the history of Mr. Bryan? It is from beginning to end a record of failure on public questions. We find him first in Congress in the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and most active in formulating the provisions of the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill.

"After five months debate, it passed both houses and came to Mr. Cleveland in such a shape that he denounced it as a piece of perfidy. It leveled the industries of this country to the ground. It threw out of employment millions of wage earners. It destroyed all business profit.

"Farm products for lack of a market fell to a point never so low in forty years. Coxe's army marched from the West to Washington to protest against a Government under which such things were possible.

"After having assisted in this suicidal policy, after the country was nearly dead, after the farmers and the wage earners were staggering under debt and mortgage penury and almost starvation, Mr. Bryan defeats the efforts of the only really great Democrat that they have had in the party for many years, Grover Cleveland, and hurled at him billingsgate and denunciation, for what reason?"

"Because he opposed Mr. Bryan's pet-hobby, that of the free coinage of silver, without the consent of any other nation. Mr. Bryan announced that the gold standard had slain its tens of thousands, where protection had slain its thousands and so he abandoned the issue of protection and free trade of tariff for revenue which now so attracts him, and he went into the business of trying to persuade the people of this country to resort to the dishonest method of paying of their debts by issuing a debased money which would be equivalent to the payment of what the nation and people owe at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar.

"Repudiation always has an attraction for those who are laboring under debt.

"In the campaign Mr. Bryan prophesied that the continuation of the gold standard meant uncertainty in employment of labor and hardship to wage earners; that it would send down the price of farm products--wheat below fifty cents; corn thirty cents, and oats to five cents. He did not have to live two years to see every prophecy that he made in that campaign refuted by the fact.

"Then there came on the campaign of 1900. In that campaign he still adhered to his free silver fallacy, and still went about the country trying to explain why it was that the continuation of the gold standard had not resulted in the disasters which he had prophesied.

"But lest the issue of free silver had become a little shopworn he brought out as a paramount issue that of anti-imperialism. He announced that if he were not elected in the next election patriotism would have ceased to be in this country the celebration of the Fourth of July would become but a memory, and that liberty would die.

"His agitation of this question continued the war in the Philippines against the authority of the United States for nearly two years longer, and many a poor fellow who lost his life in the service of his country in

those far distant islands owes it directly to the inspiration which the opposition of the Democracy under Mr. Bryan to the policy of Mr. McKinley, in the Philippines furnished.

"He was beaten on these issues, and we continue to celebrate the Fourth of July with fervor.

"At the end of the next four years, Mr. Parker was nominated. Mr. Bryan still insisted on inserting in the platform a clause in favor of free silver, but it was left out. He then joined with Mr. Parker in making the paramount issue the tyranny of Theodore Roosevelt, executive usurpation and militarism.

"He denounced Mr. Roosevelt as completely subject to corporate interests, and held up to the country the dangers of war to which it would be subject under a Roosevelt administration.

"Although the same policy was being pursued in the Philippines as before, imperialism had ceased to be then a paramount issue.

"The prophecy which Mr. Bryan made with reference to the warlike tendencies of Mr. Roosevelt and to his subjection to corporate influence, he had only to wait, as he had to wait in previous instances when he made a prophecy, some two years to find them utterly refuted.

"For never in the history of the world has any Chief Executive had such a triumph in making peace as Theodore Roosevelt in the Russian-Japanese war, in Central America in Santo Domingo and in Cuba; and never in the history of the country has there been such a complete triumph over corporate influence as that which the courage the honesty and the persistence of Theodore Roosevelt has wrought during the present administration.

"In the campaign of 1904 and in previous campaigns Mr. Bryan has denounced militarism and imperialism but this year he was advised that the visit of our navy to the Pacific coast had aroused such an interest in the navy, had made it so popular on that coast that his Pacific friends persuaded him to approve a plank in the platform for an adequate navy for the protection of the Pacific coast.

"Just what he means by this is a little difficult to tell. What the Republican party means by it is clear. It means an increase in the present forces of the navy and yet with characteristic inconsistency. Mr. Bryan already said, attacks the Republican party for making suitable appropriations for the increase of our naval force.

"In 1906 Mr. Bryan went around the world and his return was heralded with the statement that in his visit around the world he had so gained information and knowledge that he had become safe and sane; that he was a conservative, and all the Democratic party awaited his coming with great interest.

"Immediately upon his arrival he dispelled this erroneous impression by declaring that he was convinced that the only solution of the railroad problem ultimately would be Government ownership. He had previously declared in favor of a national initiative and referendum and also in favor of the election of Federal Judges.

"All these most radical propositions have now been excluded from the Democratic platform. They do not meet such popular approval as to justify their being brought forward as a means of acquiring office in this campaign but they illustrate the character of the man who proposes them; they show the instability and variability of his views and they justify the fear that so many people of this country have in respect to the danger to which the public weal may be exposed should he be put at the helm of the pilot.

Bean-Taylor.

Mr. Berry L. Taylor and Miss Elba Bean were married at the home of the bride in Hartford, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Elgin, of the Methodist church. Mr. Taylor is a prominent business man of Hartford, being connected with the firm of Barnard & Company's dry goods store. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Thomas Bean, and comes of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the county. She has been connected with Carson & Company's dry goods store for a number of years, and is very popular among all of her acquaintances. She is an attractive and accomplished lady. After the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the groom's parents on Union St. They have the best wishes of all their friends.



J. U. WADE.

In a secluded nook of Metcalf county near Summer Shade can be seen one of the humblest log huts to be found anywhere. It has only one room and the chimney is made of sticks and clay. It was in this hut that J. U. Wade, the subject of this sketch, lived when, like a rosebud opening to the dews and sunshine, his mind began to unfold to its humble surroundings. While young he moved with his father and mother to Warren county, his father's old home. Here he grew into manhood amid adverse circumstances. Raised in poverty he had very poor opportunities to secure an education. From early boyhood he had to work on poor farms, (his father being a tenant and not able to own a farm) clearing ground, making rails, and enduring the many hardships incident to rough uncultivated farms. When nearing manhood he worked with his father for some time in a blacksmith shop and from there went to the woods to cut logs and help to operate a saw mill. This work took nearly all his time and he arrived at manhood with almost no education. He borrowed money to pay his way in school until he could prepare himself to teach which he did for seven years. He continued to go to school in the spring and teach in the fall until he completed the scientific course in the Southern Normal, now the Western State Normal, of Bowling Green, Ky. For over nine years he has been connected with the Railway Mail Service. He has been located at Fordsville for nearly four years. He has not wasted his spare time in frivolity, but has continued to study and nearly two years ago he was given a rigid examination in the science of law by the Breckenridge bar and admitted to practice law in all the courts of this commonwealth. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist church for twenty-seven years. He is now thirty-seven years of age and is a life-long Republican. He has been placed in every position of trust the people of his home town have bestowed upon him, the most of which he now holds. On this record he stands and asks the support of the people of Ohio county for the office of county judge.

FOR THE BUSY READER

Charles W. Swisher, nominated by the regular Republicans of West Virginia, relinquished his nomination as a result of the effort to harmonize the two factions of the party.

Lawrence O. Murray, Controller of the Currency, in an address to national bank examiners, severely criticized many of them who, he declared had failed to discover defalcations and to find out the true conditions of banks.

William C. Izzard of New Washington, Ind., has been declared legally dead in the Clark County Circuit Court. He has been missing for thirty years and it is desired to dispose of his property.

The lifeless body of Miss Stella Miller was found near the Monon passenger station at Bedford, Ind., but investigation leads to the belief that the girl committed suicide and was not murdered, as was first thought.

The boys of the New Albany High School have petitioned the authorities to be allowed to attend school while the hot weather lasts in shirt waists. Numbers of the girls attending the school added their names to the petition.

But few nominations for Congress and presidential electors have been properly certified to the Secretary of State and as it is necessary to do this thirty days before election the governing bodies of both parties in Kentucky have been asked to attend to the matter.

Answered the Last Roll Call.

Preston Morton Post, No. 4, G.A.R., was called to Centertown to attend the funeral of Comrade Silas W. Jones, late a member of the 35th Ky.

Mounted Infantry. Services were conducted by Post Commander, John M. Bishop, and J. M. Rogers, Chaplain, pro tem, assisted by Comrades Anderson, Pungor, Barr, Gunther, Porter, Grigsby, Ward, Wilson and Ball.

Comrade Jones was 77 years old past. He died at the residence of Dr. Chapman, his family physician, with whom he had resided for a short time previous to his death. His remains were interred in a good and substantial casket and in strict accordance with his request, so far as possible. Comrades let us all be ready for the last roll-call, for in a very short time the great armies of the Blue and the Gray will be only a memory.

Miller-Iler.

Mr. J. C. Iler and Miss Lillie Miller, went to Oblon, Tennessee, Tuesday night, where they were quietly married on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Cecil Stevens, who accompanied them. Mr. Iler is a prominent business man of Hartford, and is exceedingly popular in all circles, while the bride is the daughter of former County Judge, J. P. Miller, now cashier of the Crownwell Deposit Bank, and a young lady of splendid attainments and attractive personality. They will spend a few days visiting relatives of the groom in Tennessee, and then return to Hartford, where they will make their future home. The Republican extends warm congratulations to the newly married couple.

Revenue From the Poor Man.

The type of a Tariff on a revenue basis is the British Tariff. It levies duties which can exert a Protective influence, or are likely to foster any British industry. Where it touches an article produced within the British Islands, it is compensated by an equivalent excise duty upon the home made article. It lays heavy duties upon such articles as tea, coffee and sugar, spices of all kinds and other ar-

ticle of universal consumption. It thus takes out of the poor man's pocket the bulk of the revenue from customs and lets the rich man off with a light taxation. That then is what the Denver platform promises to the American people, for the promise of a Tariff on a revenue basis means the most unqualified Free-Trade. And this is what the Democrats in Congress fought for in 1870, when Judge Kelly brought in the bill to reform the Tariff by dropping the revenue duties on tea and coffee, which had been levied as a war measure. They proposed a substitute to keep these duties on things which we did not produce at home and to reduce the duties on imported manufactures which we could produce at home. The "World" said it hoped to see the day when not a clause in our Tariff would levy a duty on anything made in America. That is it, wanted the Tariff promised at Denver.--Robert Ellis Thompson in the Irish World.

Robertson-Wood.

Prof. John H. Wood and Miss Hatfield D. Robertson, were married Sept. 15th, 1908, at the home of the bride near Ecels, Ky., Rev. John T. Casebier officiating. They were beautifully attired on their wedding occasion. By close study they both acquired good educational qualifications and have each taught very successful district schools in Ohio county. Prof. Wood was elected County Surveyor, and owns a good farm near Ceralvo, where they have established their home. May joy and prosperity abide them.

JNO. T. C.

Mr. Allen Withdraws.

Rosine, Ky., Sept. 23, 1908. To the Republicans of Ohio County: Owing to the health of my wife, I am compelled to withdraw my announcement as candidate for Sheriff of Ohio County. I am advised by my physician that it is necessary for me to be at home with my wife for the next three weeks. Knowing that I owe my first duty to my family, I heed my physician's advice and will withdraw from the contest.

To the four gentlemen, who still remain in the fight, I want to say that I have the highest regard. I think either of them would make a good and efficient officer, and the party will make no mistake in nominating either one of them.

To the good Republicans who have seen fit to oppose me in my aspiration I have only the best of feeling and after the primary is over not one of them can or will do more for the whole ticket than will, and now to my friends who had promised their support and influence, I will say that I have no words sufficient to express my deep gratitude for their encouragement and good wishes which I know came from pure hearts and good motives. As long as God lets me live, I will think of this brief contest with the kindest feelings for all.

With malice towards none, love and respect to all, I remain very truly,

J. THOMAS ALLEN.

For Sale.

I will sell my farm, containing 150 acres on Lewis Creek, three and one-half miles south of Beaver Dam, Ky. 40 acres in timber, a good house and one opening for coal bank.

RICHARD H. TAYLOR, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Among the Lodges.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., received one new member by transfer card and conferred the Entered Apprentice degree upon one candidate at the regular meeting Monday evening. Now that the cooler evenings are coming on, it is expected that this lodge will have work at almost every meeting.

The regular council of Ohio Tribe, Red Men, was held Wednesday evening in the hall. The council was interesting and well attended. A number of Red Men from Beaver Dam and Taylor Mines were present. One pale face was captured and initiated in the mysteries of Adoption degree. He expressed a desire for further advancement which will be given at the next regular meeting, and at that time it is expected that a number of pale faces will be initiated in the adoption and warrior degrees. The progress of Ohio Tribe has been all that could be expected during the extreme warm weather, and it is expected with the return of cool weather, that the degree team will be kept quite busy showing the pale faces the way to the long trail. The wampum belt is now in good condition and all dues are well paid.

LABOR MAN UP- HOLDS TAFT ORDER

Man Who was Sent to Jail Praises Decision.

Olney Was Inventor of Injunction And He Now Opposes Taft.

The Democratic party through its newspapers and speakers, has attempted to make a great deal of capital, among organized labor, because of the celebrated injunction order, issued by Mr. Taft, while Federal Judge some years ago. For contempt of that order several laboring men were sent to jail by Judge Taft, among them one James Hogen, who now lives at Chicago. A few days ago, Mr. Hogen, who is a strong supporter of Taft was interviewed. He said: "William H. Taft never enforced government by injunction. Richard Olney, one of the greatest Democrats of the country, invented it." Olney now opposes Taft. What is the conclusion?

"In the Ann Arbor case," said Mr. Hogen, "Judge Taft decided that the laboring men had the right to combine, select leaders, create funds for support and defense, and conduct strikes and influence others to strike for the improvement of their condition."

"He did not decide that the anti-trust law condemned such acts; he simply decided that an engineer who was satisfied with his employment and who started out with his run must continue to the end of the trip and that he could not say what cars he would or would not haul so long as he remained in the employ of his company. There is not a railroad man in America who will not agree with him that such should be the law."

"He expressly decided a man could not be enjoined from breaking his contract. To quote what Arthur and Sargent said in 1894 does not count now, because they misquoted Judge Taft then."

Now as to Olney's injunction, the exact language of the injunction was: You are hereby commanded and enjoined not to counsel with the employees of the aforesaid named railroad by letter telegram or otherwise, by which they might leave the services of their respective employers."

This was an injunction no monkey shines about it. It went everywhere and covered everybody and everything. Under it a man could not do anything except take to the woods, or to use the language of Edwin Walker Olney's right-hand man, "Call the strike off."

Mr. Hogen also paid his respects to Samuel Gompers and W. J. Bryan saying: "President Roosevelt has won the only strike of any consequence that has been won in fourteen years by the labor people--the anthracite coal strike. Gompers never won a strike. Now when the Supreme Court declared that boycott which Gompers instituted against the Danbury hatters illegal, he pretends to raise a great howl and proposes to mislead the workmen of America by a platform which was drafted at Denver by corporation lawyers, even if the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was not a Standard Oil man selected by Mr. Bryan of the convention."

Concerning W. J. Bryan, Mr. Hogen said: "After his disastrous defeat in 1896--and if government by injunction is now an issue free silver is also--Mr. Bryan said his defeat was due to the men who went to jail in their efforts to defeat government by injunction. But for us he could have won the silver issue, he said, and so proceeded to kick us out of his party. This alone ought to be enough to put not only the working man on his guard, but also him who is opposed to free coinage at \$1601.

"Look at the trust hirelings around Mr. Bryan. A Standard Oil man for treasurer of his campaign committee. No wonder his bureau of publicity is giving it out that he is making a better campaign than ever before."

Notice.

All persons having accounts or claims against the estate of C. R. Stevens, deceased, are hereby notified to produce them, properly proven, at the law office of Barnett & Smith, Hartford, Ky., on or before October 25th, 1908, or they will be forever barred.

W. F. Stevens, Adm'r.